

BOURBON PRINCE SECRETLY TRIED TO OBTAIN PEACE

Sixte Relates Efforts to In-
duce Austria to Break
With Germany.

ITALY PROVED A BLOCK
Southern Monarchy at Same
Time Was Seeking Sep-
arate Treaty.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the
London Times Service.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Much light is thrown
on an obscure corner of the history of
the war by an article by M. Dele-
reux in this week's *Opinion* dealing
with the peace intervention of Prince
Sixte de Bourbon, brother of former
Emperor Zita of Austria.

Sixte and his brother Xavier on the
outbreak of the war left Austria and
took service in the Belgian army. In
January, 1917, the two brothers left
the Belgian front for Switzerland
armed with special recommendations
from William Martin, French Director
of Protocol.

In Switzerland they met their mother,
the Duchess of Parma, to whom Prince
Sixte communicated his personal views
as to the nature of the peace terms—the
return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, the
restoration of Belgium, which would be
left undisturbed in the Congo; the same
conditions for Serbia, with possibly the
inclusion of Albania, while Constanti-
nople was to go to the Russians. Sixte's
mother dwelt upon the desire of Emperor
Charles for peace and his wish to speak
about the matter personally with them.

The princes preferred to receive an
envoy of the Emperor in Switzerland,
and after their return to Paris they were
asked to go back to Switzerland to meet
this envoy, who presented himself to
them on February 13 armed with a letter
from the Emperor accrediting him in the
name of Emperor Charles.

Refused to Break With America.
This envoy stated that his master had
been much struck by the first proposals
received through Sixte's mother. Mean-
while Emperor Charles had refused to
obey Emperor William's request that
Austria should break with America, and
Count Czernin, Austrian-Hungarian For-
eign Minister, had been informed of
events.

Afterward Prince Sixte with a note
from Count Czernin was received by
President Poincaré, but M. Poincaré de-
clined to take it seriously. The note
maintained all Austria's old pretensions
with regard to guarantees against Serbia
and declared insolently that while Aus-
tria was in no wise under German pres-
sure, France was acting under pres-
sure from Great Britain. A fresh meet-
ing was arranged between the Prince
and the Austrian envoy, as a result of
which the Prince continued his journey
and met Emperor Charles in the greatest
secrecy in Luxembourg. The Emperor
summoned Czernin to the conversations,
which immediately took a bad turn,
Czernin endeavoring, but apparently in
vain, to bluff the Prince into meeting
Austria's conditions.

On his return Prince Sixte again saw
President Poincaré, and Premier Ribot
communicated the news of the negotia-
tions to Premier Lloyd George at one
of the meetings at Folkestone. On April
12 the Prince had a further interview with
M. Poincaré. M. Ribot informed him, as
a result presumably of his talk with Mr.
Lloyd George at Folkestone, that Great
Britain was disposed favorably toward
the negotiations undertaken, but thought
it was the duty of the Allies to acquaint
Italy with what had been done. Then
came a meeting of the Allies at St. Jean
de Maurienne, and Mr. Lloyd George on
his way there met Prince Sixte in Paris
on April 18. On his return from the
meeting with the Italians the British
Premier informed the Prince that the
Italians refused to be budged from their
position.

Italy's Effort for Peace.

Prince Sixte nevertheless decided to
continue his efforts for a separate peace
with Austria, returned to Switzerland,
again met the Austrian envoy and bore
back with him an autograph letter from
Count Czernin with the astonishing news
that Italy, or at any rate Gen. Cadorna,
already had made proposals for a sep-
arate peace with Austria. Gen. Ca-
dorna's embassy reached Switzerland
the middle of April. At the same time
Italian despatches asserted Gen. Cadorna
had no apprehensions as to the possi-
bility of an Austrian offensive, and it was
stated in Rome that the Austrian peace
terms already had been communicated to
the British Minister at Bern. They were
to prove the final blow to Prince
Sixte's hopes.

He returned from Switzerland with an
autograph letter from Count Czernin in
which the Count expressed his satisfac-
tion with the agreement between France
and Great Britain as to the essential
foundations of peace without the partici-
pation of Italy.

"Italy, however," he said, "has just
asked to conclude peace with the
monarchy and abandons all her inad-
missible pretensions of conquest which
she had proclaimed with regard to the
Slav countries on the Adriatic. She re-
duces her demands to the Italian speak-
ing portion of Tyrol."

Czernin Outlines Terms.

Count Czernin in a note annexed to
his letter to Prince Sixte thus defined
the Austrian peace terms:
"One—Austria-Hungary cannot agree
to cede territory without compensation.
In dealing with such compensation ac-
count will have to be taken of the fact
that no territory can be so valuable to
the monarchy as that which has been
drenched with the blood of her soldiers."
"Two—Apart from this rectification of
her frontiers the integrity of the mon-
archy must be at once guaranteed by
the Entente in such manner as to insure
it at the opening of the general peace
conference."

"Three—Immediately these above men-
tioned conditions have been accepted by
the Entente, Austria-Hungary will be
able to conclude a separate peace with
the Entente. Then only will she inform
her allies of the situation."

"Four—In any case, Austria-Hungary
is ready as in the past to continue the
conversations with a view to concluding
an honorable peace with the Entente
and thus to open the way to a general
and final peace."

Cautioned as to Lloyd George.

On May 20 Prince Sixte had a final
interview with MM. Poincaré and Ribot,
to which they both put forward again
the difficulties arising from Italy's at-
titude toward the negotiations and at
which, it is interesting to note, M. Ribot
advised Prince Sixte not to talk with
Premier Lloyd George, whom he (Ribot)
deemed too impulsive in his decisions.
Prince Sixte made a last attempt to
bring the matter through to success and
despite M. Ribot's advice went to
London, where he endeavored to get Mr.
Lloyd George to bring about a meeting
between President Poincaré, King George
and King Victor of Italy. The su-

IRISH ELECTIONS TO TEST THE SINN FEIN

Balloting Will Be First Since
Beginning of the
War.

CADORNA DENIES BIDDING FOR PEACE

Takes Issue With Ex-Emperor
Charles's Letter.

Rome, Jan. 3 (delayed).—Italy did
not send agents to Bern in April or
May, 1917, to propose peace to the Aus-
trian Minister to Switzerland, declares
Gen. Cadorna, who was commander in
chief of the Italian armies at that time.
The general's statement is made in
the course of an emphatic denial of as-
sertions contained in a published letter
from former Emperor Charles of Aus-
tria to his cousin, Prince Sixte of
Bourbon, Italy, according to the letter,
was willing to make peace and receive
only that part of the Trentino inhabited
by Italians.

"The Italian Government," the Gen-
eral says, "would never have availed it-
self of my services for negotiations of a
strictly political character, nor would I
have taken the initiative in such an af-
fair without authorization from the Gov-
ernment. I would never have pro-
posed or accepted a compromise em-
bracing only sections of Trentino pop-
ulated by Italians."

COUNT IMPERATORI BACK TO BROADWAY

Cabaret Experience Aided
Him and Wife in War Job.

Count Imperatori, once a violinist in
the cabarets of this city and later rated
an "artist," as he pleasantly remarked,
because he acquired distinction by play-
ing at Sherry's, arrived yesterday by the
Royal Italian Mail liner Duca d'Abruzzi
with the Countess, who was Miss Mar-
garet Taylor, actress. He says he
learned in 1912 that he was a Count and
had inherited a fortune and estate on
the shore of Lake Maggiore, and he and
the Countess went there. The war
started and the Italian authorities did
not know exactly what to do with the
Count until he suggested that as he had
had lots of experience in cabarets and other
eating places and knew all about the
musical art he might make a good
distributor of food, so they put him on
the job, and, as he said in his best Amer-
icanese, "We got away with it." He
used the plural because the Countess as-
sisted.

The Count said the knowledge he had
acquired in seeing how folks were fed in
America helped him wonderfully in his
Italian war job, although he "followed
somewhat different lines than are pur-
sued in the best American restaurants."
The Count said he was going to make a
somewhat different line than are pur-
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IRISH ELECTIONS TO TEST THE SINN FEIN

Balloting Will Be First Since
Beginning of the
War.

LABOR WILL BE FACTOR

Voting to Be on System of Pro-
portional Representation
for First Time.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—The first local elec-
tions since the beginning of the war
will be held all over Ireland on Jan-
uary 15. Unusual interest is attached to
them because they will show how far
the Sinn Fein party is holding its
own, as the opinion of the candidates
on the question of self-government is
generally the principal factor in the
voting.

The local councils in the three south-
ern provinces thus far have been over-
whelmingly composed of Home Rulers
of the old Nationalist Party. All local
elections were suspended by the Gov-
ernment during the war, to prevent pos-
sible trouble. Meanwhile the National-
ist party has almost disappeared from
the scene and the Sinn Fein has taken
its place.

For the first time the voting will be
on a system of proportional representa-
tion, known as the single transferrable
vote. It gives a chance for the repre-
sentation of minorities. The object of
the change was to prevent the Sinn Fein
from capturing the local bodies whole-
sale, but its chief opponents were Sir
Edward Carson and the Ulster Unionists,
who have the same superiority in the
northeast corner that the Sinn Fein
holds in the rest of Ireland.

Can Spread Preferences.

Despite the advantages of the plan
for securing minority representation, the
fact remains that voting organization is
a telling factor even under this system.
It can prevent the waste of majority
votes and spread its first preference
carefully over the whole ticket. The
demonstrated supremacy of the Sinn
Fein appears to have exercised a sort
of hypnotic effect, and neither the Union-
ists nor the Nationalists, some observers
predict, will be represented in proportion
to their real numbers and influence.

The Labor party for the first time in
Irish politics is expected to play an im-
portant part, and its supporters seem to
anticipate dividing power with the Sinn
Fein. The Labor party has been grow-
ing during the past five years, but at
the last Parliamentary elections it threw
its lot with the Sinn Fein, under the
threat of conscription that had been
hanging over Ireland. The labor union
have their own policies in local affairs,
although most of their members are
Sinn Feiners, but while the two parties
may differ on trade questions there
seems no reason to doubt that on Ir-

land's one great political question they
will continue to act together.

Sinn Fein Is Confident.

The Sinn Fein is avowedly confident
of obtaining control of all the Irish local
bodies outside of Northeast Ulster,
claiming that even in Dublin, where the
Unionist minority is strong by compari-
son with the country districts, they can
control the corporation and elect whom-
ever they please Lord Mayor, as well as
controlling the Dublin County Council.
Given this success, it is pointed out that
they could virtually turn all the local
bodies of the country into Sinn Fein
branches, and since the Sinn Fein has
been proclaimed an illegal organization
the situation which would develop in
such a case is pointed to as being likely
to prove an interesting one from the
standpoint of the Viceroy.

The fact is not being overlooked by
observers, however, that the Government
holds the whip hand over the local
bodies. Under an act of Parliament the
local government board has the power to
disband any refractory council and sub-
stitute paid administrators of its own
selection. Thus, it is noted, the outcome
of the elections may be found as pro-
viding another test of strength between
the Sinn Fein and the Government.

AIDS VICTORY HALL PROJECT.

Miss Smith to Lead Fight in
Legislature.

Marguerite L. Smith, the first woman
Republican elected to the Assembly, will
open her legislative career with a fight
to obtain the passage of a bill to permit
the Victory Hall Association to condemn
land if necessary for the erection of a
public auditorium and civic centre in
Pershing square. The site is the empty
block opposite the Grand Central ter-
minal bounded by Park and Lexington
avenues and Forty first and Forty-second
streets. The land is divided in own-
ership between the city and private cor-
porations.

Miss Smith will introduce the bill at
the opening of the session this week.
She said she believed all possible co-
operation ought to be given for the pro-
posed Victory Hall because of the lack
of a proper city auditorium.

BRITISH RAIL MEN
REJECT NEW SCALE

Twice as Much Pay as the Pre-
War Rate Is Titled Un-
satisfactory.

MASS MEETINGS DECIDE

Shilling Increase for Each 5
Per Cent. Rise in Living
Cost Offered.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Government's
offer to the railway men, made public
to-night, which conceded considerable
advances in wages, was rejected later
at mass meetings of the railway men
held in the East End of London and
at Northampton, Cardiff and New-
castle railway men also rejected the
offer. The men decided that the terms
were unsatisfactory.

There seems little prospect of the
railway men accepting the Govern-
ment's offer, judging from the reports
of to-day's meetings in the main railroad
centres, where the delegates to Wednes-
day's conference were instructed to
oppose acceptance of the award, mainly
on the ground that the arrangement does
not fulfil the demand for "standardiza-
tion upward" made during the strike last
October.

The plan of the Government was the
same as that unofficially reported last
week, except that sixty shillings a week
was to be regarded as the average min-
imum wage for the different grades of
workers, some grades being paid as low
as fifty-six shillings and others being
paid higher rates. Taking the situation

as a whole the increase offered was 100
per cent. over the pre-war rate.

Under the plan should the cost of liv-
ing increase before next September
wages would be raised one shilling for
every 5 per cent. in the rise of prices.
After September there would be a sliding
scale, varying with the cost of living.

Another important point, provided for
the creation of a central wage board,
five members of which were to repre-
sent the railway administrators and five
members the unions. The board would
deal with any further conditions of ser-
vice which might arise. If the board
was unable to effect a settlement the
disputed points would be referred to a
national wage board, consisting of four
representatives each of the railway com-
panies, the unions and the users of the
railways.

James Henry Thomas, general secre-
tary of the National Union of Railway-
men, addressing a mass meeting of the
railwaymen at Birmingham to-day, ad-
vised his hearers to accept the Govern-
ment's terms. Mr. Thomas said that the
offer would be retroactive from January
1 and that every man covered by the set-
tlement would obtain a bonus of twenty
shillings in addition. The effect of the
plan, he continued, would be that thou-
sands of men would receive an advance
of from nine to eleven shillings weekly,
while all the men would receive some
benefit.

The sliding scale after September, Mr.
Thomas said, would be operative, upward
or downward, according as the cost of
living varied, at the rate of a shilling
for each 5 per cent. movement, the pre-
sent cost of living being estimated at 125
per cent. above the pre-war rate.

Though the settlement was not all
that might be desired, Mr. Thomas
said, the men might make a prudent
mistake to reject such an opportunity for
establishing the best machinery possible
to obtain justice and fair play.

Newberry Arguments On To-day.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 4.—Argu-
ments on a motion to quash the indict-
ments against United States Senator
Newberry and 124 others charged by a
Federal Grand Jury with violation of
the election laws will be heard by
United States District Judge C. W. Ses-
sions here to-morrow.

PARIS LACKS FUEL OWING TO FLOODS

Ministry of Public Works In-
creases Rail Traffic in Hope
of Averting Famine.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

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PARIS, Jan. 4.—The floods in the Seine
have had serious results in impeding the
transportation of coal to the French
capital. Paris already was suffering
severely from a shortage of fuel and it
is feared that the prolonged stoppage
of transportation may have disastrous
results. Gen. Cassouin, whose duties in
the Ministry of Public Works include
the use of energetic measures in an
emergency like the present, has given
out the following statement on the sub-
ject:

"We have increased the transporta-
tion of coal by the railroad from Rouen
and Dunkirk. For the present it will
not be necessary to suppress passenger
trains, contrary to the premature an-
nouncement to that effect, and we hope
to be able to supply Paris with fuel
without recourse to such measures."

"It is true that there is a large quan-
tity of coal at Rouen, but most of this
is loaded on barges which at present
cannot be moved. As soon as the floods
recede, however, the water transporta-
tion of coal will be accelerated by the
use of tugs, which at present cannot be
employed. We have asked the navy to
place at our disposal certain mechan-
ical means who know how to handle the
special motor equipment of these tugs and
twenty of them now are ready to go on
duty as soon as navigation is possible."

"In any case we are taking every
step to aid and protect the people
alongside the river. The Journal of the
flood of 1910 will serve as a guide for
the mobilization of the relief forces."

the debutantes fan
the flames of popu-
larity and kindle new
ones, using ostrich
fans almost magic in
their fascination. Co-
quetry may be cam-
ouflaged in these bril-
liant and graceful crea-
tions.

Willow fan of droop-
ing ostrich heads in
green, \$27.50, tax
\$2.65.

Coralette willow fan
of uncurled ostrich
with amber handle,
\$82.50, tax \$8.15.

Black stick fan of un-
curled drooping ostr-
ich tips with a hand-
some shell handle,
\$25.50, tax \$2.45.

Black uncurled
ostrich, \$39.50, tax
\$3.85.

Curled ostrich with
amber handle, \$20.89,
tax \$1.99.

Rainbow chosen col-
ors are here. Adriatic
blue, jade and cerise
graduating in shades
to American Beauty,
black, white, and or-
chid are among the
season's favorites.

Vamps a la
French

Now we are speaking
of shoes! Never be-
fore have American
women adopted so
eagerly the French
shoe with its short
vamp. Distinctively
fashionable are these
shoes in suede, velvet
and patent leather.

Suede \$12.08 (includ-
ing tax), in black or
brown and beige.

Black velvet, \$8.89.

Patent leather, \$12.08
(tax included.)